

香港在革命運動中的角色——孫中山史蹟徑及孫中山紀念館：利用

EduVenture 設計考察教材



Figure 1：考察景點：孫中山紀念館及圍繞孫中山紀念館的9個孫中山史蹟徑景點

教材使用說明(Explanatory notes on the use of teaching resources)：

- 參觀孫中山紀念館約需 1.5 小時，遊覽孫中山史蹟徑約需 2 小時。(The approximate time for visiting Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum and Dr. Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail is 1.5 hours and 2 hours respectively.)
- 孫中山紀念館於星期四、農曆年初一及初二休館，紀念館設有導賞服務。(Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum will be closed on Thursday and the first two days of the Chinese New

Year. Guided tours are provided for visiting Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum.)

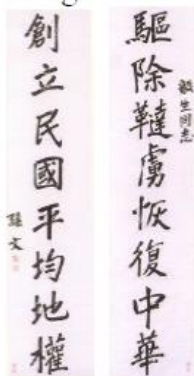
- 遊覽孫中山史蹟徑須注意安全，因為景點多鄰近馬路，史蹟徑設有導賞服務。(Please beware of traffics when visiting Dr. Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail as different check points are near the roads. Guided tours are provided for visiting Dr. Sun Yat-sen Historical Trail.)
- 使用教材時，請帶備平板電腦及流動系統裝置，並登入 <http://ev-cuhk.net> 網站，孫中山紀念館設有技術支援。(Please bring with tablets and mobile devices, and login into the following website when using the teaching resources: <http://ev-cuhk.net>. Technical support is provided by Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum.)

A. 孫中山紀念館考察問題（問題主要集中於2樓展廳及1樓視像室，讓學生認識孫中山先生與近代中國發展的關係，當中包括6條考察問題）

1. 1894年，孫中山在夏威夷成立哪一個革命組織？(Which revolutionary organisation was founded by Dr Sun Yat-sen in Hawaii in 1894?)

- A. 興中會 (Xing Zhong Hui)
- B. 華興會 (Hua Xing Hui)
- C. 光復會 (Guang Fu Hui)
- D. 同盟會 (Tong Meng Hui)

2. 中國同盟會綱領是甚麼？試拍攝相關的展品。(What is the guiding principles of Tong Meng Hui? Please take a photo of related exhibit.)



(圖片為孫中山紀念館的展品。)

3. 在《民報》的創刊詞中，孫中山將同盟會的綱領概括為「三民主義」。「三民主義」是指甚麼？(In the inaugural address of the Min Bao, Dr Sun Yat-sen summarised the guiding principles of Tong Meng Hui as the Three Principles of the People. What were they?)
- i. 民生 (People's Livelihood)
 - ii. 民族 (Nationalism)

- iii. 民權 (Democracy)
- iv. 民粹 (Populism)

- A. i, ii, iii
- B. i, ii, iv
- C. i, iii, iv
- D. ii, iii, iv

4. 下圖為蔡鍔在護國運動中使用的指揮刀。你知道護國運動的目的嗎？[以口語錄音]
(The following sword was used by Cai E in the Movement for the Protection of the Country (Huguo). Do you know the purpose of the movement? [verbally record])



目的是迫使袁世凱取消帝制。

The purpose was to force Yuan Shi-kai to abolish the monarchy.

(圖片為孫中山紀念館的展品)

5. 以下是黃埔軍校的畢業證書。其成立與哪一件歷史事件有關？(The following is the graduation diploma of Whampoa Military Academy. Its establishment was related to which historical event?)



(圖片為孫中山紀念館的展品。)

- A. 國共第一次合作 (The First United Front)
- B. 辛亥革命 (Xinhai Revolution)
- C. 護國運動 (The Movement for the Protection of the Country (Huguo))
- D. 抗日戰爭 (The Anti-Japanese War)

6. 觀賞紀錄片後，你認為孫中山對革命的最大貢獻是甚麼？[可以口語錄音]
(After watching the documentary, do you think what was Sun Yat-sen's greatest contribution to the revolution? [verbally record])

學生自由作答，言之成理即可。

Any reasonable answers.

B. 孫中山史蹟徑 9 個景點的考察問題 (每個景點設一個問題，內容主要圍繞孫中山時期的香港發展及孫中山先生如何以香港作為革命的基地，並嘗試將問題與孫中山紀念館 3 樓展覽「孫中山時期的香港」互為聯繫)

1. 景點 4：美國公理會福音堂 (Preaching House of the American Congregational Church)
- 孫中山先生於香港受洗後，信奉了甚麼宗教 (可觀看 3 樓展館 6.2 的文物)? (What was the religious belief of Dr. Sun Yat-sen after his baptism in Hong Kong (You can take a look at Artefact 6.2 on 3/F)?)

- A. 基督教 (Christianity)
- B. 伊斯蘭教 (Islam)
- C. 佛教 (Buddhism)
- D. 道教 (Daoism)

Figure 2：景點 4：美國公理會福音堂舊址 (現今香港新聞博覽館)
(基於版權原因，有關圖片未能於網上發放)。圖片來源：旅遊事務署網頁。

2. 景點 5：中央書院 (The Government Central School)
- 孫中山先生 1884 年曾於中央書院接受中學教育。中央書院的創辦機構是甚麼？(可觀看 3 樓展館 8 號展板的說明)? (Dr. Sun Yat-sen received his secondary education in the Government Central School in 1884. What was the founding organization of the Government Central School (You can take a look at the descriptions on Panel 8 on 3/F)?)

- A. 香港政府 (Hong Kong Government)
- B. 教會團體 (Church organizations)
- C. 社福機構 (Social welfare organizations)
- D. 商人 (Merchants)

Figure 3：景點 5：中央書院舊址 (現今歌賦街附近)
(基於版權原因，有關圖片未能於網上發放)。圖片來源：旅遊事務署網頁。

3. 景點 6：「四大寇」聚所楊耀記 (Yeung Yiu Kee, the Meeting Place of the “Four Great Outlaws”)
- 孫中山先生與其同學時常舉行聚會，他們聚會的主題是甚麼（可觀看 3 樓展館 9 號展板的說明）？ (Dr. Sun Yat-sen often held meetings with his classmates. What was the topic of their meetings (You can take a look at the descriptions on Panel 9 on 3/F)?)
- A. 如何透過革命拯救中國 (how to save China through revolution)
- B. 如何進行手術 (how to operate a surgery)
- C. 怎樣舉辦學術會議 (how to organize academic conferences)
- D. 怎樣傳播基督教 (how to preach Christianity)

Figure 4：景點 6：「四大寇」聚所楊耀記（現今歌賦街附近）
（基於版權原因，有關圖片未能於網上發放）。圖片來源：旅遊事務署網頁。

4. 景點 7：楊衢雲遇刺處 (Site of Yeung Ku-wan’s Assassination)
- 楊衢雲因參與革命運動而被清廷暗殺。楊衢雲從事哪方面的工作（可觀看 3 樓展館 5 號展板的說明）？ (Yeung Ku-wan was assassinated by Qing court because he participated in the revolutionary movements. What did Yeung Ku-wan do to make a living (You can take a look at the descriptions on Panel 5 on 3/F)?)
- A. 買辦 (Comprador) (買辦：為外國商行與華人之間的貿易中介人)(Comprador: trading middlemen between foreign trading firms and the Chinese)
- B. 建築師 (Architect)
- C. 醫生 (Doctor)
- D. 會計師 (Accountant)

Figure 5：景點 7：楊衢雲遇刺處舊址（現今鴨巴甸街附近）
（基於版權原因，有關圖片未能於網上發放）。圖片來源：旅遊事務署網頁。

5. 景點 8：輔仁文社 (Foo Yan Man Ser)

- 輔仁文社為革命志士成立的組織，旨在開通民智。該組織的創立者是誰（可觀看 3 樓展館 9.5 的文物）？ (Foo Yan Man Ser was an organization initiated by the revolutionaries. It was aimed at modernizing China by way of reforms. Who was the founder of Foo Yan Man Ser (You can take a look at Artefact 9.5 on 3/F)?)

- A. 楊衢雲 (Yeung Ku-wan)
- B. 關景良 (Kwan King-leung)
- C. 伍廷芳 (Wu Tingfang)
- D. 何啟 (Ho Kai)

Figure 6：景點 8：輔仁文社舊址（現今百子里公園）
（基於版權原因，有關圖片未能於網上發放）。圖片來源：旅遊事務署網頁。

6. 景點 9：皇仁書院 (Queen's College)

- 皇仁書院（中央書院於 1889 年遷往鴨巴甸街及荷李活道交界，並於 1894 年改名為皇仁書院）為殖民地政府培訓不少人才。皇仁書院除了培養學生的中文能力外，還培養學生哪種語言能力（可觀看 3 樓展館 8 號展板的說明）？ (Queen's College [the Government Central School was relocated to a site at the junction of Aberdeen Street and Hollywood Road in 1889 and later was further renamed as Queen's College in 1894] trained a lot of talents for the colonial government. Other than the training of students' Chinese ability, which language did Queen's College emphasize in nurturing its students (You can take a look at the descriptions on Panel 8 on 3/F)?)

- A. 英語 (English)
- B. 俄語 (Russian)
- C. 德語 (German)
- D. 西班牙語 (Spanish)

Figure 7：景點 9：皇仁書院舊址（現今元創坊）
（基於版權原因，有關圖片未能於網上發放）。圖片來源：旅遊事務署網頁。

7. 景點 10：雅麗氏利濟醫院及香港西醫書院 (The Alice Memorial Hospital and the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong)
- 孫中山先生於中央書院畢業後，進入香港西醫書院就讀醫科。誰是孫中山先生於香港西醫書院的老師（可觀看 3 樓展館 8.5-8.6 的文物）？ (After Dr. Sun Yat-sen graduated from the Government Central School, he studied medicine in the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hong Kong. Who was the teacher of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hong Kong (You can take a look at Artefact 8.5-8.6 on 3/F)?)
- A. 康德黎 (Dr. James Cantlie)
B. 理雅各 (James Legge)
C. 吳文秀 (Ung Mun Sou)
D. 李錦麟 (Lee Kim Lin)

Figure 8：景點 10：雅麗氏利濟醫院及香港西醫書院舊址（現今荷李活道附近）
（基於版權原因，有關圖片未能於網上發放）。圖片來源：旅遊事務署網頁。

8. 景點 11：道濟會堂 (To Tsai Church)
- 孫中山先生受洗成為基督徒後，於道濟會堂參與聚會。道濟會堂的成立有甚麼特別之處（可觀看 3 樓展館 6.1-6.8 的文物）？ (Dr. Sun Yat-sen joined the church gatherings at To Tsai Church after he baptized as a Christian. What was the characteristic of To Tsai Church (You can take a look at Artefact 6.1-6.8 on 3/F)?)
- A. 首間華人成立的教會 (It was the first church run by Chinese)
B. 首間由外國傳教士成立的教會 (It was the first church run by foreign missionaries)
C. 向香港學生提供教育 (The church provided education to local students in Hong Kong)
D. 致力向外國人傳揚基督教 (The church devoted its efforts in preaching Christianity to foreigners)

Figure 9：景點 11：道濟會堂舊址（現今荷李活道附近）
（基於版權原因，有關圖片未能於網上發放）。圖片來源：旅遊事務署網頁。

9. 景點 12：香港興中會總會 (Hong Kong Headquarters of the Xingzhonghui)

- 1895 年，孫中山先生於香港成立興中會總會。興中會透過甚麼方法傳揚革命思想（可觀看 3 樓展館 10.1-10.9 的文物）？ (Dr. Sun Yat-sen established the headquarter of Xingzhonghui in Hong Kong in 1895. How did Xingzhonghui spread revolutionary ideas (You can take a look at Artefact 10.1-10.9 on 3/F)?)

- A. 報紙 (Newspapers)
- B. 電視 (Televisions)
- C. 收音機 (Radios)
- D. 電報 (Telegrams)

Figure 10：景點 12：香港興中會總會舊址（現今士丹頓街 11 號）
（基於版權原因，有關圖片未能於網上發放）。圖片來源：旅遊事務署網頁。

#按照系統要求，A 須為正確答案。

C. 考察後的跟進問題（為讓學生更熟悉香港在革命活動中所扮演的角色，教師可著學生回應以下問題，而所設問題亦與3樓展覽「孫中山時期的香港」互為配合）

1. 試看看3樓展館展板3的描述及3.1-3.6的文物，為甚麼香港能夠成為革命黨人聚集的地方？請與同學作2分鐘的交流分享。(Please take a look at Panel 3's descriptions and Artefact 3.1-3.6, why did Hong Kong become the gathering point for revolutionaries? Please share with your classmates in 2 minutes.)
- 香港背靠中國大陸，對外亦是歐、美、日本及東南亞進入南中國的重要門戶。(Hong Kong was close to mainland China. Besides, it was also an important gateway to China from Europe, the United States, Japan and Southeast Asia.)



「四通八達的交通網絡」展區(展區圖片)

2. 英國佔領香港後，立刻宣佈香港為自由貿易港，而一批華人企業家亦冒起。試看看3樓展館展板5的描述及5.1-5.8的文物，這批華人企業家對革命的發生起著甚麼作用？請與同學作2分鐘的交流分享。(Britain declared Hong Kong a free trading port soon after its occupation. A class of Chinese entrepreneurs emerged. Please take a look at Panel 5's descriptions and Artefact 5.1-5.8, how did the Chinese entrepreneurs contribute to the outbreak of the revolution? Please share with your classmates in 2 minutes.)
- 這批華人企業家為革命提供資金，部分人士更積極參與起義。(The Chinese entrepreneurs provided revolutionaries with capital. Some of them even participated in the revolutionary uprisings.)



「新一代的華人企業家」展區(展品圖片)

3. 隨著香港新式教育的發展，一群專業精英相繼冒起。他們關心國家的發展，部分人士更積極參與革命。除了孫中山先生外，以下哪一位人士同為中央書院的校友，而又積極參與革命活動（可觀看3樓展板9的描述及9.1-9.9的文物）？(Accompanied with the development of modern education in Hong Kong, a group of professional elite emerged. They paid attention to the recent development of China and some even participated in the revolutionary uprisings. Other than Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who was the alumnus of the Government Central School and actively participated in the revolutionary activities (You can take a look at the descriptions on Panel 9 and Artefact 9.1-9.9)?)

- A. 謝纘泰 (Xie Zuantai)
- B. 伍廷芳 (Wu Tingfang)
- C. 江英華 (Jiang Yinghua)
- D. 理雅各 (James Legge)



「現代化先驅的搖籃」展區(展區圖片)

4. 香港的資訊發達，華人精英透過辦報傳播革命思想。試在3樓展館拍攝一幅當時出版的報紙相片，並指出該報紙的名稱。(The media industry in Hong Kong prospered. The Chinese elites spread the revolutionary ideas through running newspapers. Please take a photo of a contemporary newspaper in the exhibition hall on 3/F and identify the name of the newspaper.)

- 文物 10.1-10.9 (Artefact 10.1-10.9)



「資訊發達下萌生的愛國情懷」展區(展區圖片)

5. 1841 年香港開埠後，英美歐陸傳教士相繼來港，孫中山先生亦於香港領洗加入基督教。傳教士與革命思想的傳播有甚麼關係（可觀看 3 樓展板 6 的描述及 6.1-6.8 的文物）？請與同學作 2 分鐘的交流分享。（Since the declaration of Hong Kong as a free port in 1841, many missionaries from the United States, Britain and other European countries arrived in Hong Kong. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was also baptized as a Christian in Hong Kong. What was the relationship between missionaries and the spread of revolutionary ideas (You can take a look at the descriptions on Panel 6 and Artefact 6.1-6.8)? Please share with your classmates in 2 minutes.)
- 傳教士編寫書籍，鼓勵華人革新求變，而教會亦成為參與者議論時政的地方。（Missionaries published books and encouraged the Chinese to modern their country by way of reforms. Besides, many participants discussed current political issues in churches.）



「基督新教的傳播」展區(展區圖片)

註：資料中的圖片來源：

1. 孫中山紀念館網頁：<https://hk.dr.sunyatsen.museum>。
2. 旅遊事務署網頁：<https://www.tourism.gov.hk>。